

CHINA



MAIL.

Established February, 1845.

With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

VOL. XXXIII. No. 4446. 號九廿月九年七十七百八千一英

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1877.

日三十月八年丑丁

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. ALGAR, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street. GEORGE STREET, 30, Cornhill. GORDON & GOSCH, Ludgate Circus, E.C. BATES, HENRY & CO., 4, Old Jewry, E.C. SAMUEL DRACON & CO., 150 & 154, Leadenhall Street.

NEW YORK.—ANDREW WIND, 138, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GOSCH, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally.—BRAN & BLACK, San Francisco.

CHINA.—SUNSHINE, QUEEN & CAMPBELL, Amoy, WILSON, NICHOLLS & CO., Foochow, HEDDER & CO., Shanghai, LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., and KELLY & WATSON, Manila, C. HENNINGSEN & CO., Macao, L. A. DA SILVA.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, 5,000,000 Dollars. RESERVE FUND, 650,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman.—H. HOPKINS, Esq.

Deputy Chairman.—F. D. SASSOON, Esq.

E. R. BELLING, Esq. WILHELM REINERS, Esq.

W. H. FORBES, Esq. Ed. TOBIN, Esq.

H. W. KIEWITZ, Esq. A. McIVER, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.

Hongkong, THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.

MANAGER.

Shanghai, EWEN CAMERON, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS.—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits:—

For 3 months, 2 per cent. per annum.

" 6 " 4 per cent. " "

" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation, No. 1, Queen's Road East.

Hongkong, August 16, 1877.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.

CAPITAL, £200,000. RESERVE FUND, £110,000.

BANKERS.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE CITY BANK.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

THE BANK'S BRANCH IN HONGKONG.

KONG grants Drafts on London and the Chief Commercial places in Europe and the East; buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange; and conducts all kinds of Banking and Exchange Business.

Local Bills discounted, and interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Deposits for fixed periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Intimations.

DENTAL NOTICE.

D. R. STOUT has RETURNED, and will be ready to receive Patients on MONDAY, the 24th Instant, until further notice, at his Rooms, Ground Floor, HOTEL DE L'UNIVERS, Office hours, 8 to 12 Noon and 2 to 4 p.m. Hongkong, September 22, 1877.

DENTAL NOTICE.

D. R. ROGERS begs to inform his Patients and the Public that he intends to visit AMOY and FOOCHEW in September and October, leaving HONGKONG about the 15th of September. Hongkong, August 6, 1877.

W. BALL, CHINA DISPENSARY.

IMPORTER OF DRUGS, CHEMICALS, DRUGGISTS' Sundries, TOILET REQUISITES, PATENT MEDICINES AND PERFUMES.

Prescriptions Dispensed with Carefulness and Prompt Attention.

PRAVA WEST, HONGKONG, Near the Canton Steamer's Wharf, Hongkong, July 13, 1876.

Intimations.

OCCIDENTAL & ORIENTAL S. S. COMPANY.

NOTICE.

THE DEPARTURE of the Company's S. S. "GALIC" is POSTPONED until TUESDAY, 2nd Proximo, at 3 p.m.

G. B. EMORY, Agent.

Hongkong, September 27, 1877. cc30

G. FALCONER & Co., WATCH AND CHRONOMETER MANUFACTURERS, AND JEWELLERS.

NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, CHARTS AND BOOKS.

46, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, August 20, 1877. cc20

NOTICE.

A. MILLAR & Co., PLUMBERS, AND GAS FITTERS,

Queen's Road East, HONGKONG.

September 15, 1877.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1876.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to furnish the Undersigned with a List of their Contributions for the year ending 31st December last, in order that the proportion of the Net Profit to be reserved for Contributors may be arranged. Returns not rendered prior to the 31st October next will be adjusted by the Company, and no claims or alterations will be subsequently admitted.

JAS. B. COUGHTREY, Secretary.

Hongkong, August 1, 1877. nol

NOTICE.

MR. A. HAHN begs leave to inform his numerous Patrons and the Public generally of Hongkong, that, by special request, he has now OPENED his ESTABLISHMENT in this Colony at WANCHAI, in the Premises lately occupied by the American Consul.

MR. HAHN trusts to be favored with the continued Patronage of the public, as he has lately received a NEW STOCK of REPAIRING MATERIALS, all of the best qualities, from England, France and Germany. Inspection invited.

Hongkong, September 7, 1877. cc07

PIANOS and other Musical Instruments TUNED, REPAIRED, and RE-CONSTRUCTED.

PIANOS ON HIRE, by the Month or Occasionally.

PIANOS FOR SALE, New and Second-Hand, all in perfectly Good Order, Guaranteed.

Special Attention is invited to a new Grand Cottage PIANO, by LUDWIG and RUMER, Zeitz—Just Received from Germany, and specially constructed for this climate to the order of the Undersigned. Orders from any of the Outports in the East, will meet with prompt attention if addressed to—

Care of Messrs LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., or Messrs GAUFF & Co.

A. HAHN, Hongkong, September 7, 1877.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

TENDERS are invited for a LEASE of the HONGKONG HOTEL, the present Five-yearly Lease expiring on the 31st August, 1878. SEALED TENDERS to be sent in on or before the 31st March, 1878, to the Secretary of the Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited, who will supply any information required.

By Order of the Directors, LOUIS HAUSCHILD, Secretary.

Hongkong, September 15, 1877. apl

AFONG, PHOTOGRAPHER,

by appointment, to H. E. SIR ARTHUR KENNEDY, Governor of Hongkong; and to H. L. H. THE GRAND DUKE ALEXIS OF RUSSIA, Wyndham Street, formerly ARZETTO, CLUB.

HAS on hand the Largest and Best collection of Views of China, Photographs, Albums, Frames, Cases, &c., of assorted sizes. Also, S. S. Type, Revolving Standard Albums, Armorial Monograms and Postage Stamp Albums, Russia Leather, Velvet and carved-wood Albums, Cases and Frames, nice Albums for Cabinet Portraits, only, Portraits of the Generals of the present Russo-Turkish War, Eminent British Statesmen, the two Chinese Ambassadors in Cabinet and Carte de Visite sizes, Coloured Portraits of English Ladies.

Hongkong, August 24, 1877.

Intimations.

CONDENSED EGGS.

THIS NEW ARTICLE, recently placed upon the Market, consists simply of fresh-laid HENS' EGGS, from which most of the water has been evaporated, and being hermetically sealed, remains perfectly sound.

The EGGS thus condensed are obtained in the Empire of China, and canned in the immediate vicinity in which they are produced, thereby avoiding the deterioration to which EGGS are subjected when transported in the shell. So that, in point of fact, the CONDENSED EGGS preserved under the patent of A. K. DAVIS, furnish to the consumer, EGGS possessing more perfectly the properties of fresh-laid EGGS than those ordinarily supplied to any city.

The CONDENSED EGGS will beat up into light froth as readily as EGGS taken immediately from the shell, and are equally valuable in making Cakes, Custards, Creams, Pastry, Puddings, Egg-Nog, &c., &c.

ECONOMY.

For Hotels, and Restaurants, or for Families, or Vessels at sea, this Article is invaluable, as there is no loss from breakage or decay, and a tin will keep for any length of time after opening, being sealed only for transportation.

One Table-spoonful is equal to one Egg. Add equal amount of water (warm is preferable); dissolve it well; then use same as any Egg.

LAMBERT, ATKINSON & Co., Agents for Hongkong.

MUSTARD & Co., General Agents at Shanghai. cc24

BANK HOLIDAY.

AS an Interval of TWELVE DAYS will elapse before the Departure of the next English Mail, the Undersigned BANKS will observe MONDAY, the 1st Proximo, as a Holiday.

For the "Oriental Bank Corporation," C. MORLAND KERR, Manager.

For the "Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China," H. H. NELSON, Manager.

For the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China," WILLIAM FORREST, Actg. Manager.

For the "Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation," T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

For the "National Bank of India, Ltd.," O. E. THOMSON, Actg. Manager.

Hongkong, September 27, 1877. cc01

NOTICE.

THE OFFICES of Messrs. ADAMSON, BELL & Co., are This Day REMOVED to the First Floor of the Premises in QUEEN'S ROAD, lately occupied by the COMPTON D'ESOMPRE DE PARIS. Offices to be Let on the Ground Floor. Hongkong, September 24, 1877. cc01

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1876.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to furnish the Undersigned with a List of their Contributions for the year ending 31st December last, in order that the distribution of Twenty per cent (20%) of the Net Profits reserved for Contributors may be arranged. Returns not rendered prior to the 31st October next, will be adjusted by the Company, and no claims or alterations will be subsequently admitted.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, August 1, 1877. nol

DEVOS'S BRILLIANT OIL.

RELIABLE, ECONOMICAL, SAFE!!

DESIRED to benefit by the world-wide reputation of our Oil, certain parties have attempted to imitate our packages. Suits at law have been instituted against the MAKERS and PURCHASERS of these imitations. Buyers should be careful to see that the words "DEVOS'S BRILLIANT" are embossed on the cases, and the words "DEVOS & CO. PATENTS" are stamped on the top of the can.

THE DEVOS MANUFACTURING Co., 40 Beaver and 127 Pearl Streets, NEW YORK, U. S. A.

For Sale.

LAMBERT, ATKINSON & CO. HAVE FOR SALE, EX STEAMSHIPS

"YORKSHIRE," "MADAGASCAR," "CITY OF TOKIO," &c., &c.

NEW SEASON'S (May) BUTTER.

The First Shipment of Busch & Co.'s Celebrated Cowbrand DANISH BUTTER.

In Tins of 1 lb. each, 60 Cents per lb.

In Tins of 2 lb. each, 55 Cents per lb.

In Tins of 4 lb. each, 50 Cents per lb.

Fresh supplies of GROSSE & BLACKWELL'S OILMANS' STORES, and American Family MESS STORES,—As per their JULY PRICE LIST.

(All Stores sold by L. A. & Co. are of the Very Best Quality.)

Chappell & Co.'s New and Popular MUSIC and SONGS.

Very Superior California BLANKETS, 12/4 and 14/4.

California KNEE BOOTS.

Dawson's Best London-made GENTLE MEN'S BOOTS.

HORSE BLANKETS.

Central and Pin-the CARTRIDGE CASES.

Gun-Wads, PERCUSSION CAPS.

BILLIARD TABLE CLOTHS.

ROCKETS and BLUE-LIGHTS.

BOTH'S RUSSIAN ROPE and TARRER LINES.

FISHING LINES and WHITE LINES, of all descriptions.

INDIA RUBBER SHEETS, and Insertion of all sizes.

INDIA RUBBER and CANVAS DE LIVERY and SUCTION HOSE.

Cabin Suspension LAMPS.

Cabin CANDLESTICKS.

FENDERS and FIRE IRONS.

JAPANESE TOILET SETS.

CARRIAGE LAMPS, and CARRIAGE CANDLES.

WATER FILTERS.

Gosnell's HAIR BRUSHES, TOOTH BRUSHES, and NAIL BRUSHES.

A Fine Assortment of De La Rue's STATIONERY, BOOKS.

NOVELS, WORKS OF REFERENCE, SCHOOL BOOKS, &c., &c.

Hongkong, September 15, 1877.

NOW LANDED EX "GALIC."

A CHOICE Assortment of AMERICAN DELICACIES in Tins,—BONEY, CHEESE, HAMS, BACON, MACKEREL, BEEF and PORK, &c.

TO SPORTSMEN.—Some New and Excellent COMPRESSED MEATS, suitable for country trips.

CENTENNIAL HATS.

MADEWEN, FRICKEL & Co. Hongkong, September 25, 1877. cc03

DE SOUZA & Co.'s DATE BLOCK FOR 1878.

CONTAINING ENGLISH and CHINESE DATES, &c.

IS NOW READY.

Price, 70 Cents.

A liberal allowance will be made for 10 or more Copies.

Hongkong, September 17, 1877. cc01

FOR SALE.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s Celebrated Brands of WINES and SPIRITS.

Apply to SIEMSEN & Co. Hongkong, June 22, 1876.

FOR SALE.

BERLIN TIVOLI BEER, in Cases of 4 Doz. Quarts.

WIELER & Co. Hongkong, August 20, 1877.

NOW READY.

A CHINESE DICTIONARY IN THE CANTONESE DIALECT. Part I., A to K, with Introduction. Royal 8vo, pp. 202.—By ERNEST JOHN BRETZ, Phil. Tubingen.

Price: Two DOLLARS and a HALF.

To be had from Messrs LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Hongkong and Shanghai; and Messrs KELLY & WATSON, Shanghai.

Hongkong, February 8, 1877.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received Instructions to sell on SATURDAY, the 6th October, 1877, at 4 p.m., at the Spot,—

CHINESE HOUSES, Nos. 7 to 13, Situated at the Upper Station Street.

Ground Rent, \$14 per Annum.

For Particulars apply to J. M. GUEDES, J., Auctioneer.

Hongkong, September 25, 1877. cc03

To Let.

TO LET.

NO. 4, and 5, PECHILI TERRACE, ELGIN STREET.

Apply to LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. Hongkong, July 30, 1877.

AN OFFICE TO LET.

Apply to LANDSTEIN & Co. Hongkong, September 15, 1877.

TO LET.

TOP FLOOR of the House now occupied by Mr. A. HAHN, at Wanchai. Apply on the Premises.

Hongkong, September 11, 1877.

TO LET.

THE DWELLING HOUSE in CAINE ROAD, at present in the occupation of H. DU POUY, Esq. Possession from 1st November next.

Apply to JOHN JACK, East Point.

Hongkong, September 7, 1877.

TO LET.

THE Dwelling House and Offices (No. 1, D'Aguilar Street, lately in the occupation of Messrs DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co. The Dwelling House No. 10, Gough Street.

Apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co. Hongkong, July 9, 1877.

TO LET.

HOUSE No. 10, Albany Road, lately occupied by the Rev. R. H. KID. "Bianco Villa," Pol-fo-fo-lum, furnished. Houses Nos. 8 and 9, Peddar's Hill.

DAVID SASSOON, BONS & Co. Hongkong, July 21, 1877.

TO LET.

HOUSE No. 10, Albany Road, lately occupied by the Rev. R. H. KID. "Bianco Villa," Pol-fo-fo-lum, furnished. Houses Nos. 8 and 9, Peddar's Hill.

DAVID SASSOON, BONS & Co. Hongkong, July 21, 1877.

Shipping.

Steamers.

FOR AMOY, TAIWANFOO & TAMSUI.

The Steamship "TAIWAN," Captain M. YOUNG, will be despatched for the above Ports on MONDAY, the 1st Proximo, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co. Hongkong, September 28, 1877. cc01

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHEW.

The Steamship "YESSO," Capt. S. ASHTON, will be despatched for the above Ports on TUESDAY, the 2nd Proximo, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co. Hongkong, September 28, 1877. cc02

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSEAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

The Company's Steamship "TIBRE," Comdt. DE GARAND, will be despatched for YOKOHAMA shortly after the arrival of the next French Mail.

H. DU POUY, Agent.

Hongkong, September 27, 1877.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSEAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

The Company's Steamship "JVA," Comdt. HERNANDEZ, will be despatched for SHANGHAI shortly after her arrival from Europe.

H. DU POUY, Agent.

Hongkong, September 27, 1877.

Sailing Vessels.

FOR LONDON.

The 100 1/2 British Bark "WOODVILLE," T. E. NELSON, Master, will load here and have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to ME

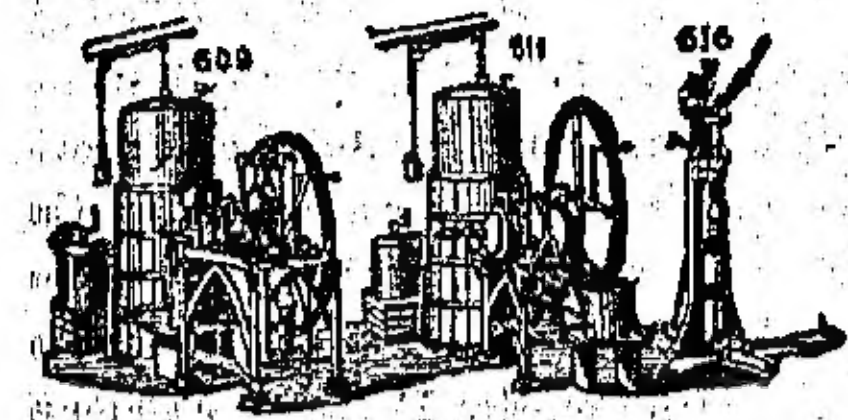
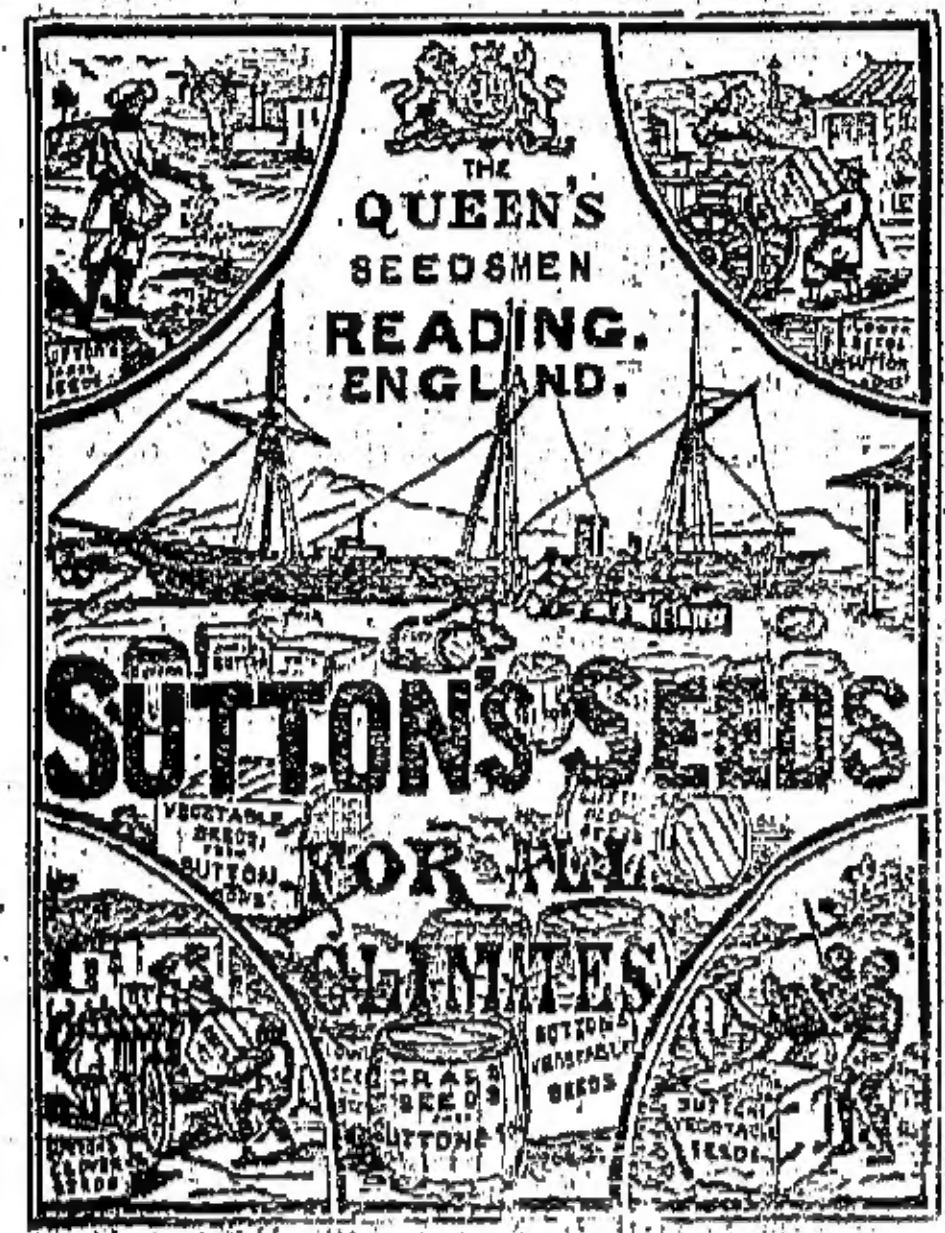
Intimations.

HAYWARD TYLER & Co.

The oldest House in the Trade,
HAVE MADE AND SOLD

OVER 2,000

OF THEIR PATENT

CONTINUOUS-BEAM ACTION
SODA WATER MACHINES.Complete Plants carefully packed,
FOR EXPORT.SODA WATER MACHINERY.
84 & 85, Whitecross Street, London.SUTTON'S IMPROVED SYSTEM
Which ensures their arrival in dry
and fresh condition.Complete Catalogues may be had at the
Office of this Paper, or from
SUTTON & SONS, THE QUEEN'S SEEDSMEN,
Reading, near London, E. and W. and
N.B.—Remittances or their equivalent must
accompany every order."HIGHEST AWARD & PRIZE MEDAL, PHILADELPHIA
EXHIBITION, 1876."OAKLEY'S
WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISHPREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR THE PATENT KNIFE-
CLEANING MACHINES, INDIA RUBBER AND BUFF
LEATHER KNIFE BOARDS. KNIVES CONSTANTLY
CLEANED WITH IT HAVE A BRILLIANT POLISH EQUAL
TO NEW CUTLERY. PACKETS 3D. EACH AND TINS,
6D. 1/2.OAKLEY'S
INDIA RUBBER KNIFE BOARDSPATENT FRUITION IN CLEANING AND INJURY TO
THE KNIFE. OAKLEY'S WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH
SHOULD BE USED WITH HIS BOARDS.OAKLEY'S
SILVERSMITHS SOAP[NON-MERCURIAL]
FOR CLEANING AND POLISHING SILVER, ELECTRO-
PLATE, PLATE GLASS, &c. TINS 12. EACH.OAKLEY'S
WELLINGTON BLACK LEAD

IN SOLID BLOCKS—1D., 2D., 4D., 8D., 12D., 20D., 30D., 40D., 50D., 60D., 70D., 80D., 90D., 100D., 120D., 150D., 200D., 250D., 300D., 400D., 500D., 600D., 700D., 800D., 900D., 1000D., 1200D., 1500D., 2000D., 2500D., 3000D., 4000D., 5000D., 6000D., 7000D., 8000D., 9000D., 10000D., 12000D., 15000D., 20000D., 25000D., 30000D., 40000D., 50000D., 60000D., 70000D., 80000D., 90000D., 100000D., 120000D., 150000D., 200000D., 250000D., 300000D., 400000D., 500000D., 600000D., 700000D., 800000D., 900000D., 1000000D., 1200000D., 1500000D., 2000000D., 2500000D., 3000000D., 4000000D., 5000000D., 6000000D., 7000000D., 8000000D., 9000000D., 10000000D., 12000000D., 15000000D., 20000000D., 25000000D., 30000000D., 40000000D., 50000000D., 60000000D., 70000000D., 80000000D., 90000000D., 100000000D., 120000000D., 150000000D., 200000000D., 250000000D., 300000000D., 400000000D., 500000000D., 600000000D., 700000000D., 800000000D., 900000000D., 1000000000D., 1200000000D., 1500000000D., 2000000000D., 2500000000D., 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Intimations.

Volume Sixth of the
"CHINA REVIEW."

No. 1.—Vol. VI.

—OF THE—

"CHINA REVIEW"
CONTAINS—

Chinese Studies and Official Interpretation in the Colony of Hongkong.
Constitutional Law of the Chinese Empire.
The Tang Hou Chi, A Modern Chinese Novel.
A Chinese Primer.
The Law of Inheritance.
Short Notices of New Books and Literary Intelligence.
Notes and Queries:—
Chinese Marriages.
Studies in Words.
The Educational Curriculum of the Chinese.
Restoration of the Old Sounds of the Chinese Language.
Notes on Chinese Grammar.
Russian Sinologists.
Asiatic and China.
The Word "Swallow."
Corrigenda.—Chinese Studies and Official Interpretation in the Colony of Hongkong.

China Mail Office,
Hongkong, September 1, 1877.

To-day's Advertisements.

FOR AMOY.

The Steamship
"ESMERALDA,"
Capt. O'Brien, will be de-
parted as above on MON-
DAY, the 1st October, at Noon.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
A. MACG. HEATON,
Agent.
Hongkong, September 20, 1877. ool

FOR SHANGHAI.

The Steamship
"YANGTZE,"
E. SCHULTZ, Master, will
be despatched for the above
Port on MONDAY, the 1st October, at
4 p.m.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
SIEMSEN & Co.
Hongkong, September 20, 1877. ool

FOR HOIHOW & HAIFONG.

The Steamship
"ALBA,"
Capt. F. Ashten, will be de-
parted for the above Ports
on MONDAY, the 1st October, at 5 p.m.,
instead of as previously advertised.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
Hongkong, September 20, 1877. ool

FOR MANILA VIA AMOY.

The Spanish Steamer
"MARIYELLES,"
Munoz, Master, will be de-
parted as above on MON-
DAY, the 1st October, at 5 p.m.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
REMEDIOS & Co.
Hongkong, September 20, 1877. ool

FOR SINGAPORE, BRISBANE,
SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

(Calling off the usual Coast Ports to land
Mails and Passengers.)
The Eastern and Australian
Mail Steam Co.'s Steamer
"BRISBANE,"
will be despatched as above
on MONDAY, the 8th October, at 4 p.m.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, September 20, 1877. ool

Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor
Owners will be Responsible for any
Debts contracted by the Officers or Crew
of the following Vessels, during their stay
in Hongkong Harbour:—

MIBRO, British barque, Capt. Clark.—
Captain.
ASBLADY, British barque, Capt. Nicoll.
—Jensen, Matheson & Co.
VISCOUNT MACDOFF, British 3-m. sch'r,
Capt. Wm. Wright.—Borneo Co. Ltd.
CRIBBIE, American ship, Captain W.
Lull.—Stimson & Co.
WOODVILLE, British barque, Captain
Nelson.—Wm. Pu. & Co.
ALPHINGTON, British barque, Captain G.
Cunningham.—Wielor & Co.
CORINNE, British barque, Capt. Robert-
son.—Wielor & Co.
CHIFAMAN, British barque, Capt. Mac-
Kenzie.—Chinese.
ANNE S. HALL, American bark, Captain
C. E. Nelson.—Douglas Lapraik & Co.
RAMANATTIANUHAH, British str., Captain
Hopkins.—Yuen Fat Hong.
CHURCH, British ship, Captain E.
Shrewsbury.—Wielor & Co.
MELVINE, German barque, Captain Th.
Pfleger.—Melchers & Co.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 20, Yesso, British steamer, 860, S.
Ashton, Poochow Sept. 20, Amoy 26, and
Swatow 28, General.—Douglas Lapraik
& Co.
Sept. 20, Melvina, German barque, 807,
Th. Pfleger, Cardiff May 20, Capt.—
Melchers & Co.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 20, Humboldt, for Wampoa.
20, Zambonga, for Singapore.
20, Georgia, for Newchwang.
20, Yotung, for Hoihow.
20, Sindh, for Marcellis, &c.
20, Nimrod, for Newchwang.
20, Kim Yung Tye, for Bangkok.
20, Holyrood, for Hoihow.

CLEARED.

Johanne, for New York.
Ulysses, for Shanghai.
Huronyms, for Newchwang.
Euloxie Adolphine, for Quinhon.
Rosina, for Macao.
E. M. Young, for Newchwang.
Banian, for Amoy.
Aloe, for Yokohama.
Mere, for Newchwang.

PASSENGERS.

Per Yesso, from Coast Port, Mr. Juvet,
1 Indian, and 160 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

Per Sindh, for Saigon, Revd. Leprince,
and 4 Chinese; for Singapore, Mr. and Mrs.
E. Cope, 4 children, and 3 servants, Mr.
Ponce de Leon, and 1 Chinese; for Galle,
Mr. Jackson; for Marcellis, Mr. and Mrs.
Destien, Messrs. Arnold, Gilman, Jonvat
and child, D. Tester, A. Brooks, and A.
Holzing.—From Shanghai: for Singapore,
Mr. Finlayson; for Galle, Mr. Whitehead;
for Port Said, Mr. Christophe; for Mar-
cellis, Mr. and Mrs. Jerdin, Mr. and Mrs.
Knoop, Mrs. Peters, Messrs. Cottin, Wil-
hamson, Clausen, Head, and 2 Chinese.—
From Yokohama: for Marcellis, Messrs.
G. Nelson, and Tamplin.

Per Zambonga, for Singapore, 400 Chi-
nese.
Per Yotung, for Hoihow, 35 Chinese.
Per Kim Yung Tye, for Bangkok, 10
Chinese.
Per Holyrood, for Hoihow, 4 Chinese.

TO DEPART.

Per E. Adolphine, for Quinhon, 4 Chi-
nese.
Per E. M. Young, for Newchwang, 1
Chinese.
Per Banian, for Amoy, 6 Chinese.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British steamer Yesso reports: Foo-
chow to Amoy and Swatow fresh N.E.
winds and fine weather. Swatow to Hong-
kong moderate Easterly winds decreasing,
as we approached Hongkong. In Foo-
chow—Srs. Glenegles, Olympia, and
Europe, H. M. S. Nassau and Maggie. In
Amoy—Srs. Consolation and Emsy, and
H. M. S. Hornet. In Swatow—Srs.
Flintshire, Eschova, Swatow, and Norma.
Passed S. S. Namoa in River bound in.

Charters Effectuated.

The following charters have been effected
during the last week:—

British bark Woodville, 714, hence to
London, private.
American ship Henry S. Sanford, 1168,
hence to New York, private.
German bark Bertha, 442, hence to
Hamburg, private.
British ship, Baulan, 760, Amoy to New
York, private.
British bark Glamorganshire, 456, New-
chwang to Hongkong, 26 cents per pioul,
25 day days.
German bark Malvina, 490, Newchwang
to Hongkong, 27 1/2 cents per pioul, 25 day
days.
British bark Georgina, 314, Newchwang
to Wampoa, 30 cents per pioul, 22 day days.
British bark Nimrod, 695, Newchwang
to Swatow, 24 cents per pioul, 30 day days.
American bark Quicksilver, 826, New-
chwang to Swatow, 22 cents per pioul.
British bark Mene, 629, Newchwang to
Swatow, 24 cents per pioul, 25 day days.
British bark E. M. Young, 345, New-
chwang to Swatow, 24 cents per pioul, 24
day days.
American schooner Annie S. Hall, 455,
Newchwang to Swatow, 28 1/2 cents per pioul,
25 day days.
British steamer Pernambuco, 643, Hong-
kong to Saigon, \$1,200 in full.
British steamer Penado, 652, Saigon to
Manila, private.
German steamer Cassandra, 928, Swatow
to Singapore, \$8 per head, 10 day days.
British schooner Viscount Macdoff, 289,
hence to Haiphong and back, \$1,900 in
full, 25 day days.

British bark Anazi, 468, cleared for
Guam.
British ship Sydenham, 1063, has taken
the berth for London, rate nominally £2
per 60 feet.
British ship Northampton, 1161, has
taken the berth for Singapore, having been
ordered to that Port from home.

CARGOES.

Per American ship A. S. Davis, Hong-
kong to San Francisco, sailed September
18th, 1877:—26,352 bags Rice each 50 lbs.,
981 bags Beans each 50 lbs., 118 bags Coffee
each 100 lbs., 100 bags Pepper each 100 lbs.,
2,677 pkgs. Oil, 653 pkgs. Soy, 810 pkgs.
Sambuco, 160 pkgs. Paper, 117 cases Pres-
erves, 40 cases Vermicelli, 351 rolls Mat-
ting, 260 pkgs. Fire Crackers, 768 pkgs.
Tea (Souchong) 15,800 lbs., 267 half-chests
Tea (Tamsy Oolong) gross 180,888 lbs.,
18,600 blocks Granite, and 13,109 pkgs.
Sundries.

Per S. S. Sindh, Hongkong to London,
sailed 24th September, 1877:—235,294 lbs.
Canton Oolong, 286,067 lbs. Canton Sc.
Or. Pekoe, 72,890 lbs. Canton Scented
Opier, and 16,810 lbs. Canton Sorts.—
Total 678,761 lbs. 29 pkgs. Silk Piece
Goods, 840 pkgs. Waste Silk, and 689 pkgs.
Sundries.
Per S. S. Sindh, called 28th September,
1877:—For Continent, 518 bales Silk, 13
bales Waste Silk, 78 bales Coccons, 2 cases
Silks, 358 half-chests and 200 boxes Tea,
and 407 pkgs. Sundries. For London, 857
bales Silk, 30 bales Waste Silk, 10 cases
Pongee, 56 cases Silks, 450 chests, 2,732
half-chests, 11,880 boxes, and 829 pkgs.
Tea, 8 cases Treasure (\$23,000), and 889
pkgs. Sundries.

POST OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.

MAILS will close:—

For AMOY, TAIWAN, & TAMSUI.—
Per TAIWAN, at 11.30 a.m.; on Mon-
day, the 1st October.

For AMOY.—
Per ESMERALDA, at 11.30 a.m.; on
Monday, the 1st October.

For SWATOW.—
Per CASSANDRA, at 1.30 p.m.; on
Monday, the 1st October.

POST OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.

MAILS will close:—

For SHANGHAI.—
Per YANGTZE, at 3.30 p.m., on Mon-
day, the 1st October.

For HOIHOW & HAIFONG.—
Per ALBA, at 4.30 p.m., on Monday,
the 1st October. Instead of as pre-
viously notified.

For AMOY AND MANILA.—
Per MARIYELLES, at 4.30 p.m., on
Monday, the 1st October.

For SWATOW, AMOY & POOCHOW.—
Per YESSO, at 11.30 a.m., on Tuesday,
the 2nd October.

For YOKOHAMA & SAN FRANCISCO.—
Per GAELIC, at 2.30 p.m., on Tuesday,
the 2nd October. Instead of as pre-
viously notified.

For BANGKOK.—
Per RAJANATTIANUHAH, at 4.30
p.m., on Tuesday, the 2nd Oct.

MAILS BY THE TORRES STRAITS PACKET.—

The Australian Contract Packet BRIS-
BANE, will be despatched from
Hongkong on MONDAY, the 8th
October, with Mails for Singapore,
Somerset, Cocktown, Cleveland Bay,
Bowen, Kessel Bay, Brisbane, Sydney,
Tasmania, New Zealand, and Mel-
bourne.

Correspondence cannot be Registered after
3.15 p.m.

The Mails will be closed at 3.30 p.m.

Correspondence for New Zealand must be
specially directed via Torres Straits, or
it will be sent via Galle.

Correspondence for Southern Australia can
be sent by this route if desired, but
as a general rule it is better to send
it via Galle.

Hongkong, September 20, 1877. ool

MAILS BY THE ENGLISH PACKET.—

The English Contract Packet KHIVA
will be despatched with the Mails for
Europe, &c., on THURSDAY, the 13th
October.

The following will be the hours of closing
the Mails, &c.:—

Wednesday, the 10th October.—

5 p.m., Money Order Office closes.
6 p.m., Post Office closes except the NIGHT
Box, which remains open all night.

Thursday, the 11th October.—

7 a.m., Post Office opens for sale
of Stamps, Registry of Letters, and
Posting of all correspondence.

10 a.m., Post Office closes except for Late
Letters. Registry of Letters ceases.

10.15 a.m., Letters may be posted with
Late Fee of 18 cents extra
to Postage Hill

11 a.m., when the Post Office Closes
entirely.

11.30 a.m., Letters (but Letters only
addressed to the United Kingdom
via Brindisi, or to Singapore, may
be posted on board the Packet with
Late Fee of 48 cents extra postage
Hill

11.50 a.m., when the Mail is finally
closed.

Hongkong, September 20, 1877. ool

MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.—

St. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.—The Right
Reverend Bishop Burdon. The Rev. E.
Davies, Acting Colonial Chaplain. At
11 a.m., Morning Prayer, &c.

Military Service.—Rev. J. Henderson,
acting Military Chaplain. At 8 a.m.,
Morning Prayer, &c.

UNION CHURCH.—Minister, Rev. James
Lamont. Morning Service, at 11 a.m.
Afternoon, 6 p.m.

St. PETER'S SHAMEN'S CHURCH.—Rev.
J. Henderson. Service at 6 p.m., every
Sunday. All seats free. Morning Prayer
and Communion on the First Sunday in
each month at 11 a.m.

St. STEPHEN'S MISSION CHURCH.—Rev.
A. B. Hutchinson, and Rev. Lo San
Yuen (All Services in Chinese.) Morning
Prayer:—Liturgy, Ante-Communion,
and Sermon, at 11 a.m. Bible Class, at 3
p.m. Preaching, at 6.30 p.m. Holy Com-
munion, 1st Sunday in Chinese month.

BERLIN FOUNDLING HOUSE.—Service in
the German language, by Pastor E. Klitzke,
every Sunday, at half-past ten a.m., in
the Chapel of the Berlin Foundling House,
West Point.

Miscellaneous.

Application for Shares in the North China
Insurance Co. must be made on or
before this date.

MEMOS. FOR MONDAY.

Miscellaneous.

Bank Holiday.

Shipping.

Noon.—Emeralda leaves for Amoy.
Noon.—Taiwan leaves for Formosa.

4 p.m.—Yangtze leaves for Shanghai.
8 p.m.—Alba leaves for Hoihow, &c.
8 p.m.—Mariyelles leaves for Amoy.

9 p.m.—Meeting of Zealand Lodge.

General Memoranda.

TUESDAY, October 2:—

Noon.—Yesso leaves for Coast Port.
3 p.m.—Occidental & Oriental S. S. Co.'s
Steamer leaves for Yokohama and San
Francisco.

FRIDAY, October 5:—

Noon.—General Weekly Sale by Messrs.
Laws, Crawford & Co.

SATURDAY, October 6:—

4 p.m.—Sale of Houses, at the Upper
Station Street.

MONDAY, October 8:—

4 p.m.—British leaves for Singapore, &c.
THURSDAY, October 11:—

Noon.—English Mail leaves for Ports
of Call and Europe.

THE
HONGKONG DISPENSARY,

Established A.D. 1841.

香港大藥房

A. S. WATSON & Co.,
FAMILY & DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,
IMPORTERSOF
DRUGGISTS' SUPPLIES, NURSERY REQUI-
SITES, TOILET REQUISITES, ENGLISH,
AMERICAN, AND FRENCH PATENT
MEDICINES.

MANUFACTURERS

Soda Water, Lemonade, Tonic Water,
Gingerale, Potass Water, Sarsaparilla
Water, and other Aerated Waters.

The Manufactory is under direct and
continuous European Supervision.
Hongkong, June 1, 1876.

The publication of this issue commenced
at 7.40 p.m.

THE CHINA MAIL.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, SEPT. 29, 1877.

A few more remarks respecting the
recent speech of His Excellency the
Governor and we have finished with it.
In briefly noting, a short time ago, Mr.
Hennessy's proposal to adopt the separate
system in the gaol, we said it was simply
a question of expense. The value of the
system in the way of rendering imprison-
ment disagreeable is unquestionable. If
there be any inhumanity, either in flogging
Chinese criminals, or in keeping them in
separate confinement, we should say a
greater amount of it lies in the latter
than in the former. The disadvan-
tages of the present system are very
aply illustrated in the last report
of the Superintendent of the Singa-
pore Prison. "European prisoners,"
the Superintendent states, "who remain
in association, appear scarcely to regard
their imprisonment as any punishment;
they break stones, make mats, pick
oakum, and mess together during the day.
At night they are locked up in wards
containing from five to ten men, and they
appear to pass very pleasant evenings.
There is some ground to believe that men
requiring medical care have committed
an offence hoping to gain admission to
this Prison, where they are treated in a
comfortable Hospital free of expense,
rather than go to the General Hospital
where they are charged 75 cents a day." Should Mr. Hennessy abolish flogging we
are inclined to believe the adoption of
the separate system will become almost
a necessity, if anything approaching security
is to be enjoyed in the Colony. As we
have said before, the great objection to
the adoption of the system will be that
of expense. Mr. Hennessy himself assures
us that the carrying out of the scheme
will entail "considerable expense," and
it is satisfactory to know that he intends
taking the decision of the Legislative
Council on the matter.

The branding of prisoners is a practice
that may be well discontinued if His
Excellency is assured that, with the
Chinese element in the Police Force, there
will be no difficulty in identifying re-
turned criminals, and that such iden-
tifications can be accepted as trustworthy.
The objection that these marks prevent
the men from following an honest
course of life even if so minded is
no doubt a strong one.

It may not have been noticed that,
even presuming His Excellency's famous
statistics in regard to the increase of
crime in the Colony during the last ten
years are trustworthy, they by no
means indicate a state of affairs that
may be considered serious or even al-
together unsatisfactory. We have pointed
out very fully on previous occasions why
these figures cannot be accepted as trust-
worthy, and we have no doubt whatever
that most of the reasons advanced are
sound ones, but take as unquestioned
facts Mr. Hennessy's figures for showing
the increase of serious crime during the
period in question, and what do we find?

The fact is that they do not show an
increase, excepting last year and in
1871. Crime would probably vie with
any marketable article in its fluctua-
tions, and it is only reasonable to sup-
pose that the increase in each of these
two years in the number of serious
offences committed in the Colony was
accidental, anyway Mr. Hennessy him-
self tells us that the statistics of any
one year may be fallacious—a statement
that seems to be proved by the facts
that in the year following 1871 crime
was an almost proportionate decrease in
crime, while Mr. Hennessy assured us in
his speech that the number of prisoners in
the Gaol at the present time is far less
than last year, when he shows an increase
of crime took place. Mr. Hennessy's
figures for the nine years previous to 1876
were as follows:—1867, crimes 1,468;
1868, crimes 1,249; 1869, crimes 967;
1870, crimes 1,387; 1871, crimes 1,316;
1872, crimes 1,394; 1873, crimes 1,316;
1874, crimes 1,169; and 1875, crimes
1,395. It will be thus seen that there
were 68 fewer cases of serious crime in
1876 than in 1867. Last year there
was what we believe to have been an
accidental increase in serious crime of
about 64 per cent. Serious crime, we
may add, includes unlawful possession,
larcenies, all graver offences—all offences,
in fact, that are commonly regarded as
criminal. It may be useful to add that
under the returns of minor offences for
1876, are given 1022 cases of nuisances;
738 of obstructions in thoroughfares; 711
of Chinese without passes; 243 of street
noise by hawkers; 449 of mendicancy;
427 of breaches of Market Ordinance;
and 64 of breaches of Harbour regula-

tions. Such offences as these ought
hardly to be taken into account when
considering the state of crime in a
Colony. Any number of them can be
manufactured by ordinance, and by a
little activity on the part of the police.

Mr. Hennessy's policy is evidently to
be guided by that of the Colonial Office.
He is to have the authority of the Colonial
Office for everything he does. This
would not so much matter if the policy
of the Colonial Office could not be guided
by Mr. Hennessy. It is quite certain that
the Colonial Office has no strong feelings
in regard to flogging, seeing that it is
extensively practised in the British Isles
at the present day, but it is equally
certain that Mr. Hennessy's policy on
this matter will be fully approved by the
Colonial Office. Reading the despatches
"relating to Prison Discipline and the
Increase of Crime in Hongkong" recently
forwarded by Mr. Hennessy, it is im-
possible for Earl Carnarvon, snugly
enveloped in Downing Street, to arrive
at any other conclusion than that the
criminal state of this Colony is absolutely
rotten; and that the most horrible
barbarities have been practised for
many years past on Chinese criminals
here, both in public and in the Gaol.
We are sorry that Mr. Hennessy
exhibits so much anxiety to draw
desperate pictures of crime and its pun-
ishment in this Colony for the information
of Earl Carnarvon. The best Governors
who have administered this Colony have
been those who have exhibited a cer-
tain amount of independence of the
Colonial Office, and endeavoured to
govern the Colony according to its
circumstances. They left it, respected
by the native as well as the foreign
community. When the Chinese live
on bread instead of rice; perform their
manual operations like civilized
Christians, and give up opium, then
Hongkong can probably be extremely
well governed after the principles "again
and again laid down by Earl Carnarvon."

REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.

[SUPPLIED TO THE "CHINA MAIL."]

(Via Southern Route.)

LONDON, 26th September, 1877.

THE WAR.

The Turks have occupied a stronghold in
Roumanis opposite Silistria.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

We learn that the E. & A. mail steamer
Brisbane left Singapore on the 27th inst.,
for this port, bringing on the missing
Normandy mails. We are glad to hear
that the Normandy is all right again, and
left Sydney to-day for Singapore.Mr. Herbert Cope, who left by the French
mail for Singapore to-day, to open a Branch
of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank at
that port, will be missed as a leading
amateur in our musical associations, and
as one of the most hearty supporters of the
useful local institution known as the
Temperance Hall.FREDERICK Whorlie, a seaman belonging to
the British ship Northampton, met with a
rather serious accident yesterday afternoon;
having fallen from the main deck down
the after hold. He was picked up insen-
sible and steps were at once taken by Capt.
Clare and the Water Police to have him
removed to the Civil Hospital, where he
now lies in a critical condition.An Inquest was held to-day at the Gaol
on the body of Leong Aloi, a prisoner, by Mr.
J. Russell, Coroner, with Messrs. C. D.
Bottomley, J. Lemke, and D. Muschberger.
The deceased was under committal for trial
at the Supreme Court, for larceny and re-
turning from deportation. His case was to
have been tried at this Sessions, but owing
to his being then in hospital under treat-
ment for consumption, the trial was post-
poned. The Jury returned a verdict of
death from natural causes.By the arrival of the Coast steamer Yesso
(Captain S. Ashton) we learn that a typhoon
occurred in the neighbourhood of Haitan
Strait on the 22nd instant, which seems to
have been even more disastrous in its
results than that reported by the Taiwan.
This cyclone would appear to have been
quite distinct from the typhoon experienced
by the Taiwan, as its worst effects were
being felt 60 miles to the northward while
the Yesso and Taiwan were speaking each
other in fine weather. While regretting
the loss occasioned, it is pleasing to have to
record that the popular commander of the
Yesso has embraced the opportunity of
assisting a shipwrecked crew and rescuing a
disabled officer, besides saving several Chi-
nese from a watery grave. It appears that,
while the Yesso was on her way to Foochow,
and while passing into Haitan Straits on
the 22nd, signals of distress were observed
flying from a small rocky islet. A boat
was immediately sent to the place, when the
shipwrecked crew of the American schooner
Florence Bailey was found, that vessel
having been engaged in saving operations
on the 21st. The Captain of the schooner
reported that his vessel had been blown on
shore in the height of a typhoon at 11 a.m.
on Saturday morning (22nd), and he de-
scribed the wind to have been of such
terrible force that the schooner went to

pieces the moment she struck—in fact, the
wind was so strong that they could not
stand up to it. This statement was cer-
tainly borne out by the large quantity of
wrecks of fishing-boats to be seen strewn
about the neighbourhood and similar
evidences which had been passed aloft.
Captain Ashton at once offered to take the
shipwrecked men from the island and con-
vey them to Foochow; but the Captain of
the wrecked schooner preferred to remain
there for a few days, in the hope of saving
some of the diving and other gear employed
in the saving operations. The offer, how-

three months' hard labour; the 3rd in \$50 or two months' hard labour; the 4th \$15 or one month's hard labour; the 5th, 6th, 8th, 12th and 13th \$25 each, or six weeks' hard labour; the 5th was fined \$5 or 14 days' hard labour; the 10th, 11th and 14th were discharged.

MACAO.

The Macao *Independente*, after a long interval of about eight months from the time of the publication of its last issue, again appeared in public on the 27th inst. One of the paragraphs of its introductory article runs as follows:—"The periodical press is a powerful element of progress and civilization in all countries. This important but unfortunate Portuguese Colony in the vast Empire of China cannot then exempt itself in this matter and to humble itself in a gloomy cradle, vituperated and blackened by infamous calumny which is raised against her from time to time by the slanders of the Portuguese *Quinas*, under the shade of the flag of a nation which is called our ally and friend."

It also contains an ably-written article in support of the address presented to Mr. A. G. Romano, the late Portuguese Vice-Consul in Hongkong, followed by the Consul itself and the reply of Mr. Romano. A strong letter also appears on the same subject.

The following are some of its most important local items of news:—

It is whispered that a new school for boys is going soon to be opened, conducted by the Foreign Jesuit Fathers.

An Ordinance has been passed prohibiting shooting in the town and its suburbs.

There appeared in the neighbouring English Colony the first number of a small fortnightly English newspaper called the *Hongkong Catholic Register*. Private correspondents inform us that the Christian Brothers of that Colony. Its leading article seemed to confirm this assertion. It is also said that the paper was started with the view of defending the acts of the present Governor of that Colony, so frequently criticised, with some foundation, by the local papers.

News received from Lisbon says that Senhor Antonio Sergio de Souza had been elected Governor-General of Portuguese India.

MANILA.

(From the Manila Papers.)
Out of 15,500,000 cigars for exportation offered by auction on the 18th September, 11,885,000 were disposed of for the total sum of \$145,364.85.

The *Oceanica* learns that a grant of \$300 has been authorised toward the preparation of a plan of a Dock to be constructed in the bay of Manila.

The fine and spacious house of Nagtajan, belonging to the estate of Messrs Russell and Sturgis, was sold by public auction on the 22nd Sept. for the sum of \$13,500 to Mr. Ramon Arlegui.

A soldier of the Regiment No. 2, named Felipe Amuyoc, suffered the extreme penalty of the law on the morning of the 18th Sept. in the Bagumbayan field for the crime of assassination of three women in the district of Tanduay.

An application has been made by Mr. Luciano Enriquez for the permission to construct, and to be rented afterwards, for a term of 30 years, a new wooden bridge over the river Bacbac of the district of Calumpit in the province of Bulacan.

The *Oceanica* says that a few days ago there arrived from Saigon a functionary for the purpose of studying the culture and manufacture of tobacco in this place.

The British barque *Billed Will*, arrived from Shanghai on the 18th Sept. in ballast, 23 days out.

Latest news received from Sooloo says that on the 9th September, about noon, a very large body of Moros, numbering some 2,000 men, made a strong attack on the forts, which was repulsed on the following days until the 12th, about 11 a.m., when they retreated, pursued by a small number of troops. One of the Moros, dressed in a red silk gown with a blue silk head, who appeared to be in command of the attacking party, was killed. He as well as large numbers of the killed were carried away by the Moros, though there remained in the field 22 others killed, who were duly buried. The gunboat *Colanimes* left during the attack for Liangapi, where she dealt great destruction amongst the several small vessels engaged in helping the people who by land attack the fortification of Sooloo, then she proceeded to bombard the village of Pailio, which was soon reduced to ashes. Another gunboat sailed in the direction of Parang-Parang, and did the same thing as the *Colanimes* to the numerous crafts full of armed people who were also making for Sooloo.

It is to be wondered that after three days of continuous and incessant fire, only three of the soldiers came out wounded, one European corporal, one native soldier, and one *disciplinario*. Captain Salaverry, had only a slight contusion.

The fire from *lantacas* over the forts and the town was very heavy, as was shown by the pierced state of the roof in the fort *Princesa de Asturias*.

At 10 a.m. of the 11th, the enemy set fire to an old and abandoned cofa, near that of Alfonso XII., having on the night previous done the same to a *camarin* of a Chinese gardener, near the foot of the fort *Princesa de Asturias*.

On the 18th Mr. Supt. of German nationality, whose brother is a resident at Parang-Parang, arrived at Sooloo. On the afternoon of the same day a gun fire report was heard towards the jungle, which was supposed to be from the enemy.

It is said that an Austrian subject as well as a few of the residents engaged in the commercial pursuits in Sooloo have taken an active part against the attack of the Moros on the 11th Sept., by joining the troops under imminent peril of their lives. This generous conduct is worthy of all praise, and without doubt they will be duly rewarded, if the acts of bravery alluded to be verified.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE "KINSHAN."

To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL."

Hongkong, Sept. 29, 1877.

Sir,—In your impression of yesterday you state that the *Kinshan* has been known to carry over 2,000 men. May I ask you

when was that? It is only at the fare of ten cents that thousands travel, and the *Kinshan* has never been a ten-cent boat until September last year, when that policy was initiated by the Company. When running against the *Plymouth Rock*, a vessel of over 2,000 tons register, the *Kinshan's* fare was twenty-five cents to the *Rock's* ten; and it was the *Rock* which carried up and down over 2,000 men. You will no doubt recollect that the largest crowd brought down before the Ordinance came into effect was 1,800 men, brought by the *Kinshans*.

Permit me to inform you, also, that the opposition steamer raised her fare to twenty cents from the first week of this month; hence more men fell to the lot of the *Kinshan* between the 8th and 24th instant, as Mr. Secretary da Costa stated in his evidence. To the Merciful Man they will have after all to go to remedy what the Popular Man has done.

Yours faithfully,

X.-Z.

[Our correspondent may verify, as we have done, the statement which he calls in question, by a reference to the officers of the Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steam-boat Company, Limited. The *Plymouth Rock* carried about 3,000 occasionally, and the *Kinshan* has been known to carry, by count, 2,400.—E. C. M.]

China.

FOOCHOW.

(Herald, Sept. 26th.)
Though cholera is still, happily, on the decrease, deaths are daily occurring amongst the natives. The mortality is almost entirely confined to the poorer classes whose disregard of sanitary precautions expose them in a greater degree to this dread epidemic.

The heavy rains up-country at the beginning of current week have caused a small freshet on the river. On Sunday and Monday last the temperature was quite autumnal, but since Tuesday the heat has been gradually returning to the ordinary agreeable summer standard.

The S. S. *Juan* arrived on the 17th instant, and reports having been in collision with the P. & O. S. S. *Lombardy* off Black Point near Shanghai. Her starboard bow was, we understand, slightly injured, but the damage was fortunately all above water line. The vessel will, we hear, be docked and thoroughly overhauled prior to taking the berth for London.

We hear from Pagoda Anchorage that the Norwegian barque *Henrik Olsen* nearly came to grief on Thursday morning last, as she was dropping down the river in charge of a pilot. It seems that the vessel got into chow-chow water below Pagoda Rock, and drifted right for the rock, from which she was distant only about twenty feet when the Customs steam launch put off to her assistance, and after about twenty minutes towing got her clear into the fair ebb tide where she was in comparative safety. We understand that had it not been for the timely assistance thus rendered, the vessel would inevitably have gone aground.

Japan.

YOKOHAMA.

(Tokio Times.)
Considerable exportations of rice from Japan to China have been made, and others, on a still larger scale, are contemplated.

In accordance with the terms of the treaty between Japan and Corea, two new ports of the neighboring kingdom are presently to be opened to Japanese trade, probably in October next. One of these is on the eastern coast, in the bay of Hachio, which is situated at nearly the southernmost point of the main island 39 degrees 10 minutes and longitude 127 degrees 30 minutes. The other is Yokai, at the extreme south, in the province of Zentsu; about latitude 34 degrees 40 minutes and longitude 127 degrees 30 minutes. Mr. Hanabusa, of the *Gual Ma Shu*, is expected to sail for Corea next week, to complete the necessary arrangements preliminary to the opening.

The United States Ship *Alert* has sailed from Yokohama upon a cruise which will occupy some six weeks, at the end of which she is expected to return to Nagasaki. Her first duties will be to examine and take soundings of certain harbors of the Japanese coast, between this port and Hakodate, which are now insufficiently known. From Hakodate she will proceed to Niigata, and thence to Vladivostok, whence she comes directly back to Japan.

(Japan Mail.)
In the midst of the horrors of famine which threaten India and from which so many districts of China are suffering, Japan seems especially favoured by a particularly abundant harvest. The weather has been throughout the summer most favourable to the growth of the rice crop, and although for a few days complaints were heard from some portions of the country of too little rain, it came in due season, and now from all parts come reports of the splendid prospects of the crops. Even in *Kinshu*, devastated as it has been by the civil war, and where the labours of the farmers must have been sadly interfered with by the withdrawal of men, the harvest promises to be one of singular plenty. Under the present condition of the country nothing could be more fortunate. A short crop, to say nothing of its almost total failure as in some portions of the East, would have been the greatest calamity that could have befallen Japan. Had driven as the people are now to find the means of living, it is painful to think what would happen to the nation and the Government if the harvest were unfavourable. There are certainly some weeks yet before harvesting, but the critical season is well past and it is not probable that anything will occur to mar the present fair prospect.

OUTBREAK OF CHOLERA AT YOKOHAMA.

A calamity which was not unexpected, and for the occurrence of which it is satisfactory to know that the Japanese authorities were thoroughly prepared, has fallen upon the native population. Mr. Simmons informs us that there is now an unmistakable epidemic of Asiatic cholera among Japanese. Out of thirteen cases, which had, in the last few days, declared themselves up to yesterday evening (16th) ten had a fatal termination. Six fresh cases were reported this morning, but only three of them turned out, on inspection, to be actual cholera. At an earlier hour this morning (17th) the native doctors were summoned to the Town Hall, where, under the direction of Dr. Simmons, prompt measures

of precaution against the disease, and for its treatment when it should declare itself, were adopted. Nogo Hospital was declared the Sanitary Centre; and a Sanitary Commission, consisting of the Governor, the Chief of Police, Dr. Simmons, and the more intelligent of the native physicians, was appointed. The town was divided into districts, which were placed under the charge of different officers, who were instructed to search out, treat, and report upon, all cases of disease. As sanitary arrangements have been made in view of a visitation like such devastation as was wrought by the epidemics of 1860 and 1861, in which Dr. Simmons gained a large and useful, if melancholy, experience.

NOTES OF THE RUSSO-TURKISH WAR.

The summer is passing into autumn, and yet the war seems to be no nearer the end than it was a month ago. August has not retrieved the reverses of July, while the Turk has not improved the victories which he then obtained, nor has the time apparently come for the Russian to make the supreme effort which is to recoup the past and ensure the future. There can be no doubt that both parties are preparing for a great effort. Exhausted by the victory at Plevna, the Ottoman commanders seem unwilling to risk another conflict; while the Grand Duke Nicholas has wisely determined to run no chance of failure by attacking the enemy, except with forces which shall outnumber theirs. The completely passive attitude of the Russians has given rise to a conjecture that they are endeavouring to lure the Turks from their fortified positions and provoke them to assume the offensive. Russian reinforcements continue to cross the Danube in considerable numbers. The bridge at Simniza has been doubled and the Russians have completed another bridge over the Danube at Pyrgos. The new bridge is nearer the railway terminus at Giurgevo by five-and-twenty miles than that of Simniza, which in the case of troops and supplies intended for the army south of the Danube near Pyrgos will lead to a saving of fifty miles. There has been some skirmishing in Bulgaria, the result of the reconnaissance by which commanders endeavour to ascertain the strength of the enemy in this or that position. Rusehuk is again being bombarded by the Russians. The sea port of Kustendjie has again been bombarded by the Turks from the Russian garrison by which it was held. Suleiman Pasha has continued his march upon the Balkans, the Russian corps which formed General Gourko's expedition is entrenched at Eski Zagra by the Turks, after the Russians had evacuated that town. Some further movements are reported from the theatre of war in Asia, where General Turgutkashoff, having been reinforced, has advanced; but at present they are of no importance. The Russians are stated to have sent 14,000 men across the river Arpaahai, which flows between Kars and Alexandropol. The insurgents in the Herzegovina, discomfited for the time by the loss of their general, who is now having found a new leader in one Gagin. War preparations are being actively continued in Greece and Serbia. A rumor is current that Russia has arrived at an understanding with Austria, by virtue of which, in return for indirect assistance given by the latter Power, she is presently to add Herzegovina and Bosnia to her dominions.

A correspondent lately at Plevna, writing from Stofova, discusses the situation of the two armies now confronting each other in Bulgaria. The great desire of the Russians, he observes, is for a pitched battle, in which their superior organization would give them advantages which their enemy is determined to deny them. Of course the Russians are waiting for reinforcements, but when the latter have arrived if the Turks are attacked in their positions at Plevna the contest will be between soldiers and soldiers plus earthworks.

The correspondent thinks there can be little doubt that when the seven divisions now on the way to reinforce the Russian armies arrive, the Grand Duke Nicholas will have enough at his disposal to clear Bulgaria in the north of the Balkans of Turkish forces. The time comes for going into winter quarters. Rusehuk will almost certainly have fallen, probably Silistria and Vidin also, and there will remain only Shumla in Turkish occupation north of the Balkans. At the same time he perceives that the maintenance of an army in Turkey during the winter will involve a strain upon the Russian resources more serious than many of us imagine. There must be long periods of broken weather, when communications all over the country from the Russian base up to the army will be wholly impracticable. If the winter is an open one, like the last, so as to admit of traffic on the ice; but the floating ice will necessitate the removal of the bridges.

The following computation has been made of the strength of the Russians in the triangle which has its base on the Danube from Pyrgos to Niopolis, and its apex at Gabrova; at Tzestnik (16,000), the 4th corps at Paradan and Vidin (20,000), and the first division of the 11th corps at Tchaus Mahala (6,000). The centre consists of one division of the 8th corps at Selvi and the neighbourhood (10,000), the second division of the 8th corps at Gabrova, Drumova, and Tirova (10,000); the first division of the 11th corps at Kozartaria (10,000) the detached corps under General Gourko, between Gabrova, Tirova, and Skopje (10,000). The left wing comprises the 15th corps at Hadekeu and in the neighbourhood, on the road from Rusehuk to Raskopje (24,000), the 12th corps at Raskopje to Tirova on the road from Rusehuk to Tirova (24,000); and two divisions of cavalry further on towards Bagrad and Osmar Bazar (6,000), making a total of 142,000, or, including the 4th division of the Roumanian army at Mahala, on the Osmar, 152,000 men.

Several large guns have been carried across the new bridge which the Russians have thrown over the Danube, and this is almost the only item of news indicating Russian activity. Suleiman Pasha, making an advance westward from Osmar Bazar, came upon a detachment of Russians, whom he fought and pursued some distance. General Gourko, having been badly beaten, appears to have got away from his command, and being started for St. Petersburg, in order to bring the Guards to the seat of war. The siege of Rusehuk is virtually raised, as also is the

siege of Niopolis by the Montenegrins, who find themselves called off to repel a Turkish attack from another quarter. In the forthcoming battle the Roumanian contingent is appointed to fall on the rear of Osman Pasha's army.

Reports from the interior of Russia reach us, via Vienna, which speak of great popular excitement, arising in consequence of the ignorance in which the Government endeavours to keep the population of the events at the seat of war, and especially as to the names of the killed and wounded. The Russian mobilisation is said to have been limited in consequence of the fear of home troubles.

The Sultan has issued a decree by which, as it would seem, everybody capable of bearing arms, and hitherto exempt from the operation of former orders, is now required to enter the military service. The terms of this decree suggest that abundant as men have been supposed to be in Turkey, the military authorities at Constantinople find a difficulty in obtaining them. If they could only reduce the Christians to discipline they would find in them the material of a good army. But all accounts represent the Turks the Government as well as the people, afraid of these bloodthirsty savages.

VICE-CONSULS.

(The Maritime Register.)

Vice-Consuls are placed in an anomalous position, for they are frequently Shipping Agents, and their official standing gives them an advantage over others in the same line of business as themselves, which creates a feeling of jealousy, besides giving rise to charges of undue influence. The fact of their being selected as the representatives of Her Majesty at foreign Ports, is an acknowledgment that they are men of known integrity of character, and this mark of distinction serves as a recommendation to those who stand in need of their services as Brokers. Unless Vice-Consuls are civil servants of the State and are paid to devote their whole time, they may engage in any occupation they please. They are answerable, however, to the Government for their conduct as Consuls, and may be superseded for any dereliction of duty. A Secretary of State for the Foreign Department, in reply to some questions in Parliament, said that the few unpaid Vice-Consuls gave more trouble to his office than the whole diplomatic staff, in consequence of the difficulties created against them by those who felt aggrieved at the preference shown them by Masters of ships or Consignees. The Captain of a vessel, when there is no consignment clause in his Charter-party, and he is at a Port where he has never been before, usually proceeds direct with his papers to the office of the Consul, and if that Consul happens to be a Broker, it is quite natural that the ship's Agency should be solicited. This is what the less-favoured Agents declare to be unfair. There is no way of preventing this preference except by the appointment of paid Consuls, but at small Ports this is increased charge that such a change would occasion would be a strong argument against its adoption. Considerable prejudice has lately been set up by the act of a Vice-Consul, though his explanation may possibly throw a different complexion on the affair. A ship of 1,175 tons register was chartered in January, 1875, for a cargo of coal on account of the Government to a Port on the East Coast of Africa. The vessel was in turn to load, when a strike took place, and in consequence she was detained at a Welsh Port for five months. Having received her cargo after this long detention and deterioration in dock, the ship sailed on her voyage, but had to seek shelter in a Brazilian harbour, having five feet of water in her hold. The crew were quite willing to remain by the ship and to assist in repairing her. The leakage, it was thought, might have been with her high sides exposed in the harbor, and the water had any cargo on board all the time. The coal was discharged and the voyage abandoned. Under the direction of the Carpenter the copper was stripped off, and it was then discovered that some seams had no oakum in them. The Carpenter effectually caulked the ship, and at the end of eight months, no freight offering where she lay, the Master decided to go the S.W. Pass seeking. After being at sea five weeks the vessel sprung another leak, but by trimming the ballast and careening, the Carpenter succeeded in stopping it. On arrival at the S.W. Pass a cargo of oilseeds and cotton was obtained for Liverpool. When the lading was finished the ship was delayed for disbursements, but eventually got away in good sea trim. On the twelfth day she was in distress again, and was picked up by a Danish steamer and towed to a near Port, for which service she was paid £10,000, for which service she had ultimately been demanded, and which had ultimately been paid. An American Government steamer was towed her thirteen miles, and the New Orleans, drew nineteen feet, but by the saturation of the cargo she was brought down to twenty-two feet. On survey the cargo was ordered to be taken out, but when this was done the vessel could not be repaired at the Port of discharge, she being too large for the slips. A New York firm telegraphed to Hamburg for one of their vessels, and she went out from the Elbe and delivered the cargo in ninety days. The substituted ship earned all the freight, and there could, therefore, be nothing left for the other Owner. The Master, an unfortunate vessel being without funds, telegraphed to his Owners many words of letters, but got neither money nor instructions. The crew having nothing better to do, polished the cabins, set up the rigging, and made the ship look smart, and the Vice-Consul, the Agent, occasionally advanced small sums of money to the Master. Six months were wasted while the Captain was endeavouring to get a reply from the Owners. The Agent not seeing any reasonable probability of getting his money applied for an attachment, and the ship was sold by the Marshal on the order of the Vice-Admiralty Court in the Consul's office, and fetched £1,300. The Marshal paid the money pro rata among the crew, and bills on the Owner were taken for the balance of wages due to the Seamen. It is alleged that the Vice-Consul was the buyer of the ship. This was in April last, but up to the present time the Foreign-office has not been made acquainted with the circumstances in the ordinary course, and the register has not been lodged with the Registrar-General of Shipping. This large ship, from the commencement of her original loading to her sale, consumed two years and four months without earning any freight, and her crew were under wages, and had to be victualled during the period. It will be seen that the voyage alone cost £2,300, independent of Port charges, and unless the Owner could

recover a portion of his expenditure from the Underwriters, if ship or freight were insured, it is not surprising that the Master received no remittance previous to the final abandonment and discharge of the crew. Had not the Agent been also the Vice-Consul, we should not, in all probability, have been furnished with the details of this case, for all the proceedings were apparently conducted in legal form. It is sought to be established that the ship was sold for £200, or less than her breaking-up price. If, however, she could not be made sufficiently safe to be taken to another Port for repairs, she realised her marketable value. The omission to forward the register, as required by the Statute, may be an omission, or the letter might have miscarried. The withholding of this paper has caused those interested in the ship to desire further particulars, and there the matter rests at present.

A SCENE IN THE PARLIAMENT ON COLLEGE GREEN IN THE YEAR 1880.

(From the Newspapers of the Day.)

The Speaker took the Chair at 4 p.m. Mr. O'Shaughnessy moved that the House be counted. He was proceeding to observe that it was doubtful whether the Speaker's election permitted him to count up to forty, when

The Speaker interposed, and said that the hon'ble member could not enter into that subject. Mr. O'Callaghan, Mr. O'More, Mr. O'Blazer, and Mr. Macdilligan, rose together, and after a quarter of an hour, during which there were loud calls for each of the hon'ble members, all gave way except

Mr. O'Blazer, who asked, was this a free country or a nation of miserable slaves? Cowardly politicians like the occupant of the Chair.

Mr. McDoolan rose to order. He did not know what the question before the House was. "Order!" "Order!" "Go back to your seat!" "Sink up!"

The Speaker.—In one sense, no doubt, I am before the House; but it would ill befit the dignity of one placed in my position to play upon words. I shall now proceed to count the House, and—

Here forty-two members rose, and at the expiration of half an hour, during which the Speaker named each member one after the other, he said:—

Sir Patrick Cassidy said, how could the Speaker waste the time of the House with such miserable obstruction? There was but one House—at least, only one present—and was it not a mere farce then to talk of counting it? (Loud cheers.)

The Speaker said he was in the hands of the House. (Murmurs.) Mr. O'Callaghan moved to report progress. An hon'ble Member here stated that he had counted the members present, and that when the hon'ble gentleman who had gone out to have a glass of whiskey came back—

Mr. O'Barrell.—What whiskey—Jameson's?

The hon'ble Member.—No; Scotch. (Loud cries of "Shame!" and "Name!")

Mr. McDoolan insisted on knowing what was the business before the House. (Order, order.)

The Speaker.—The hon'ble member asks me a question. The hon'ble member in asking that question, is in order.

Mr. O'Blazer said he spied strangers in the gallery.

Mr. O'Halloran said they were no strangers. He knew them all personally. There was Mick O'Toole, and Larry Corrigan, and—

Mr. O'Blazer.—Does the hon'ble member dare to insinuate that I lie? (Cheers.) I know the meaning of those cheers, and if any of the cowardly ruffians who give vent to them will come outside and cheer there, I will be glad to meet them.

The Speaker.—I must interrupt the hon'ble member. It is quite possible that although the persons in the gallery are no strangers to one hon'ble gentleman, they may be strangers to another.

Mr. O'Toole moved the adjournment of the debate until he could go to the library and consult a dictionary as to the exact meaning of the word stranger.

Mr. O'Mulligan hoped he would consult an Irish dictionary. When Oliver Cromwell—

Mr. McDoolan rose to order. What was the question before the House?

The O'Halloran thought that the proper expression should have been "mutual sissigens."

Mr. O'Mulligan said such distinctions were petty and only showed the pettiness of the Saxon even upon men of the stamp of the last speaker. If the debate were only conducted in the dear old Irish tongue it would remove the danger there is of continually incurring of being sneered at by the hiring English Press. Alannah—

(Order, order.)

The O'Halloran rose to order. Did the hon'ble member mean to insult him by this expression? He did not know what it meant; and as a free-born Irishman ready to shed his blood for the rights and privileges of his country—(loud cheers)—he protested in his place against the employment of such language.

The Speaker.—The hon'ble member must withdraw the expression.

Mr. O'Mulligan bowed to the decision. He withdrew the expression, but begged the hon'ble member for Kilraddy to understand that a stronger one would have better met the requirements of the case.

The O'Halloran appreciated the gentlemanlike conduct of his hon'ble friend, and willingly for his part retracted any harsh expressions he might ever have made use of towards any person during his career. (Loud and continued cheering.)

He was no Englishman—(cheers)—no scold, cold, formally-mannered. (Cheers.) When the hand of friendship was held out he was but a one who omitted to take it to his bosom. (Cheers.)

Mr. O'Shaughnessy rose to order. There were ladies, delicate females, wives, and virgins, in the gallery. He protested warmly against the indecency of the hon'ble member's metaphor.

Mr. O'Mulligan said he had a wife and seven daughters. The last was only born on Tuesday week—(cries of "More power to you!")—and he should be ashamed to sit there and allow the last speaker's remarks to pass unheeded. Mrs. and the Misses O'Mulligan—even the last-come—would have been delighted with the refined poetry of the metaphor alluded to. He would remind the House that they were the countrymen of Tom Moore. (Great cheering.)

Mr. McDoolan asked what was the question before the House. (Order, order.)

The Speaker.—Although the forbearance and courtesy of this House are proverbial, I am bound to tell the hon'ble member that he is treating both very severely by persisting in repeating over and over again such irre-

levant questions: (Cheers from all parts of the House.)

Mr. McDoolan.—Then I shall go to luncheon. (The hon'ble member left the House amid loud laughter.)

Mr. O'Blazer rose to complain of the conduct of the Speaker in yawning while the deliberations of the House were proceeding. He was not elected to yawn.

The Speaker.—With some persons yawning is constitutional. (Murmurs.)

Mr. McDilligan said he was not prepared at such a short notice to enter into so great a subject.

The Speaker remarked that they were entering upon no great subject.

Mr. McDilligan appealed to the House whether or not the Speaker had announced his intention to defend his act of discourtesy to that House on the plea—worthy of the English Legislature—that it was constitutional. He thanked God that it was constitutional of Ireland as yet rested on the hearts and consciences of her sons. (Much cheering.)

Mr. O'Mulligan hoped the hon'ble member would not object to say daughters also. (Cheers and applause from the ladies' gallery.) He (Mr. O'Mulligan) intended when they had settled down to business—

Mr. O'Shaughnessy rose to order. The inference of the hon'ble member for Donnybrook was clear. Were they not at business now?

The Speaker.—The hon'ble member's remark was no doubt unparliamentary. At the same time it is my opinion that it would be useless to ask him to withdraw it as in the event of his refusing, the House might find itself in an unpleasant situation. Since the abolition of the Standing Orders—(Cries of "Whose fault was that?") Really unless hon'ble members name them again. (Loud cries of "Go to O'Mulligan's christening!") I say, since the abolition of the Standing Orders I have been entirely unable to comprehend by what rules our debates are regulated.

Mr. O'Callaghan moved that the Speaker's words be taken down.

Mr. O'Shaughnessy said that the hon'ble member wanted taking down—a peg! (Laughter.)

Mr. O'More said he supposed that was the peg the hon'ble member hung his speeches upon. (Hear, hear, and laughter.)

The O'Halloran congratulated the House on the display of humour they had witnessed. He might be allowed to call it the fireworks of the political soul. Remembering, as he did, the days of Curran, Grattan, Shill, Barry, and St. Patrick, he himself felt profoundly impressed. (Cheers.)

Mr. O'Mulligan observed that there was but little to choose between Queen Elizabeth and Oliver Cromwell. He remembered on one occasion going to Court in knee-breeches. (Cries of "Order.")

Mr. O'Shaughnessy asked what Court did the hon'ble member mean? ("Name, name!")

Mr. O'Toole observed that there were four Courts in Dublin. (Great cheering.)

Mr. O'Mulligan moved the previous question.

Mr. Phelan rose to order. What was the previous question?

The Speaker.—It has never been put. Mr. O'Mulligan.—Then I put it. (Cheers.)

The question having been put from the Chair, the House divided, with this result:—

For the previous question, 0
Against, 4

The Speaker.—As the four hon'ble members who have acted as tellers, and told nobody, do not constitute a House, the House is therefore adjourned.

Mr. O'Mulligan observed that you could not adjourn a thing which was non-existent—but as the Speaker and reporters had left the House, it is not necessary

Dramatis Personæ.

THE FALSE AND THE TRUE.

Down by a little pretty brook,
Whose wavelets laugh and frolic,
And o'er the stones went skipping,
Two little children, boy and girl,
With sun-brown cheeks and tangled curls,
Came tripping.

"As, boy and girl-like, on they passed
When giant boughs deep shadows cast,
Hand clasping hand so tightly,
Said he at length, 'O little love,
I love you all the world above!'"
Full lightly.

And she, in all her love for him,
Not seeing that his love was dim,
But trusting him full surely,
Looked up with eyes of heaven's blue,
While lips lips whispered, "I love you,"
Demurely.

The silent years had flitted fast,
And once again the maiden passed,
The brooklet pathway taking:
And as of old the wavelets played,
And little circling eddies made,
O'er smooth-worn pebbles breaking.

And as the maiden lingered stood,
A picture of sweet womanhood,
Pure, true, and tender-hearted,
She heard the voice she loved so well,
To other ears its low tale told,
The tale of days departed.

"O love," it said, "O little love,
I love you all the world above!
Sweet story older now!
But the little maiden's dream had fled,
Her loving trust lay cold and dead,
For ever and for ever."

And though that sweet pure-hearted one
Might still find love beneath the sun
That would desert her never,
She felt it pass without regret,
For while some whisper and forget,
True love loves on for ever.

—G. W. Weatherly.

STARLIGHT.

All day among our fellow-men we move;
And in our homes, or in the busy street,
Exchange our joys and sorrows and love;
Pass this one by, and this one coming greet;
Add yet a little to the hoarded store;
That we have heaped in long laborious days;
Or tired of this, we say we'll toil no more,
And follow after joy through pleasant ways.
But at the last the day is done, and when
Our little candle is fading on the sight,
God's world-wide windows, appearing then,
Through all the splendid splendor of the night,
Our waking spirit then begins to rise,
And our new-found wings beyond the skies.

—Churchover's Shilling Magazine.

HOME LIFE A HUNDRED YEARS AGO.—
One hundred years ago not a pound of coal
or cubic foot of illuminating gas had been
burned in this country.

No iron stoves were used and no contrivances
for economizing heat were employed until
Dr. Franklin invented the iron frame
fire place which still bears his name.
Place knots or tallow candles furnished the
light for the long winter nights, and sandal
wood supplied the place of rugs and carpets.
The water used for household purposes
was drawn from deep wells by a cranking
"wreep."

No form of pump was used in this country,
as far as we learn, until after the
commencement of the present century.

CLOUDS.

Nothing in nature is so immaterial and
delicately changing as the clouds. It is
worth while to spend a day in observation,
to note what exhaustless possibilities of
change lie in a few hours' time. One of
the commonest shows of cloud-evolution,
and one which seems to follow a certain
law, begins with a multitude of soft, globular
figures that may cover the entire sky;
these dissolve into a host of finely mottled
images like fish scales, then marshal them
selves into ranks like waves of the sea,
emerging at last into a thin, delicate fabric
like crumpled muslin.

On a still summer day, when great
masses of soft vapor fill the heavens, the
procession of figures is like a scene of en-
chantment. Stately animals stride past,
the like of which are not seen again; broad
winged birds sail into the west, never to
return; grand chariots move by the way;
turreted into mighty giants on the horizon;
flocks of white sheep troop leisurely along;
into other pasture-lands; tall towers and
castles rise out of shapelessness into strong
symmetry, to dissolve like visions; name-
less forms rise, glide past and vanish into
space, until change seems the law of the
world, and permanence only a myth.

When the sun has set and this dissolv-
ing view of vapors becomes a painted
spectacle the eye is feasted with color as
the fancy has been with form. The slow
down of color, which first tints the cloud-
edges, then grows into a warm suffusion
till the whole mass is irradiated, the rich
deepening of hues, the endless shades, the
subtle fading away of light, one cloud after
another, gray and forsaken, until only a
golden glow lingers in the horizon, is like
a poem or a symphony of the old masters.
The effect stays in the memory long after
the details of the picture are forgotten.—
National Repository.

THE MYSTIFIED MESSENGER.

There were comparatively few persons
who knew that George Gleason, the ex-
press messenger of the P. O. and St. L.
road, was a somnambulist. His strange
travels performed during a somnambulistic
trance were known to a small circle of
friends and associates, who mentioned them
not when their names were mentioned to the
position he was destined to fill with honor.
For two years he ran his car without
incident, no train robbers attacked it, and
he became the favorite messenger of the
road. Strange to say that during the time,
while he dozed off in his car, he did not
once fall into the hands of a robber, and
he was congratulating himself that the
singular trances had left him altogether,
when occurred the incident I am about to
relate.

His downward run on the night express
extended from Coakston to Springfield, a
distance of one hundred and eighty miles.
There were few stations of importance on
the route, and the train made but three
halts between the two cities. The officers
of the road were, at the date of our story,
and still are, careful men of business,
jealous of their patrons' interests, and gen-
tleman of integrity.

When robberies became common on their
roads, the messengers of the P. O. and St. L.
were sure to receive orders commanding
extra precaution, and it was to the obvi-
ousness of these orders that much of the
popularity of the road was attributed.
"Hello!" exclaimed Messenger Gleason
as evening twilight looked over the columns
of the Cleveland Herald. "The express
of the U. C. and C. J. is about to

\$30,000! That's a good haul. Why don't
the robbers try my car! Here I've been
on the road for two years, and never for a
moment has the safety of a dollar in my
safety been jeopardized."

He considered himself one of the luckiest
messengers in the country, and with the
paper in his hand, stepped into the express
car which a moment later moved out of
Coakston.

It was a beautiful Autumn evening, and
the messenger sat at the open side door
enjoying a cigar until the sun went down
and darkness fell over the earth. Then he
shut the door, lighted the lamps, and saw
that everything was safe.

He knew the value of the contents of
the company's safe, and he thought what
a haul thieves would make if they would
suddenly burglarize his car on the pre-
sent trip.

But he felt secure, for he dropped into
his own chair and fell asleep.

The train had a run of forty-nine miles
before the messenger would again be called
to service, and he thought of this, perhaps,
when he settled into the chair resolved
upon a doze.

By-and-bye he rose, and his eyelids
parted.

He walked directly to the safe which
stood aside by side, and opening the com-
bination lock threw wide the burglar-proof
doors. Then he took forth valuable pack-
age after package, until he had emptied the
strongholds of his treasures. It is safe
to say that Messenger Gleason deprived
the safes of money, and other valuables
within the aggregate of seventy thousand
dollars.

After doing this he closed the doors, and
with the packages walked out of the car to
the tender.

It was filled with coal, black and grim,
and the heavy smoke of the engine. The
toy of the smart breeze blowing beat
against his face.

But he did not seem to heed it, for he
climbed upon the tender with one hand,
and deliberately secreted the packages
among the coal in one corner.

Having accomplished his singular task,
he returned to the express car, washed his
hands, which had been begrimed by the
lumps of coal, and retired to his chair,
where his eyes closed and he breathed like
a sleeping man.

George Gleason had robbed the safe in a
state of somnambulism, and their iron
doors guarded the messenger's book and a
few dollars of little value.

He slept for half an hour longer when he
awoke and rubbed his eyes. His first action
was to consult his watch.

"We're approaching Grafton," he said to
himself, and drew another cigar from his
pocket for a quiet smoke.

A minute later the fragrance of a prime
cigar filled the car, and the mes-
senger was half enveloped in smoke.

Grafton was yet nineteen miles away.
All at once Gleason heard his name pro-
nounced, and turned quickly in his chair.

He sprang to his feet the moment after-
ward, and the half-consumed cigar fell to
the floor, his hand flew to the pocket that
held a revolver.

For there stood before him two men
whose dark masks hung far below their
chins.

"Don't draw, Mr. Gleason," said one of
the strangers, and the young messenger
saw a revolver covering his head. "We
don't want to be so ungentlemanly as to
sally you here. The road can't spare you,
indeed it can't!"

Gleason's hand shrunk away from the
pocket it had touched, and he looked at the
men for a moment in silence.

"What do you want?" he asked.

"What most men earnestly desire—
money."

"I have none."

"But the safe has."

"Then open them if you can," said the
messenger with a smile.

"With your assistance we will," answered
one of the masked men, who until that mo-
ment had not spoken. "Mr. Gleason, we
didn't come here to parley, and, as we mean
business, we will proceed to it at once. You
have the keys, and will oblige us by pro-
ducing them."

The young messenger looked twice in the
eyes of the men and once into the muzzle
of the revolver, before he displayed the keys.

"Here they are," he said, extending them.

"No, no, Gleason," was the response,
and the twinkle of the dark eyes told our
messenger that the face beneath the mask
was smiling. "It's a combination lock,
you see, and we happen to be ignorant of
the combination word—your assname. Open
the doors for us, if you please."

Gleason saw that pleading would avail
him naught. There was stern determination
in the robber's tone, death in the depths
of the black eyes. He had often read of
such burglaries; how cashiers were made to
open the safes of their own banks and throw
thousands at the feet of the robbers. He
had never dreamed that such an event
would happen in express car No. 56, much
less that he would be compelled to assist in
robbing the patronizing public.

But he was at the mercy of the villains,
and his life was in staring jeopardy. He
came forward with pale face, and stooped
before the safes.

"Be lively about it," said one of the
men. "You know the look like a book,
and we know how to treat a man who obeys
our orders with alacrity. We give you two
minutes grace in which to work. If at the
end of that time the doors do not swing
open, the P. O. and St. L. will lose her
best messenger."

The impelled man did not reply, but
fell to work on the locks. The combination
was quite intricate, but Gleason was familiar
therewith, and in less than a minute's time
he opened the first door.

"Now for the packages?" said one of the
men.

The messenger put forth his hand, un-
locked an inner door, and started back
aghast.

The money pocket of the safe was empty!

"What's up, Gleason?" exclaimed a
man, looking at the messenger with
astonishment.

Gleason pointed to the empty receptacle,
almost too amazed to speak, and the robbers
exchanged strange glances.

"Open the other safe!" commanded one.

The messenger obeyed. It, too, was
empty.

"George Gleason, we want no trifling.
You know where the money is."

"How should I know?" cried the mes-
senger, mystified more than the robbers.
"Did I know that you were coming, and
secret the matter? If so, why betray
you? Here are my boots, look at them for
yourself. I swear to you that there was
seventy thousand dollars worth of express
cargo in the safes when we left Coakston. I
haven't left the car for one moment

though I have dozed, but like the cat.
You ask me where the money is. I throw
the question back at you. Upon pain of death
I could not tell you."

He ceased, and the foremost robber said:
"This beats me. I believe you, George
Gleason. Somebody has robbed the safes
before we struck. They did it while you
asleep. Will you slacken the speed of the
train?"

The messenger seized the bell-ropes, and
the speed of the train began to diminish.

"Now good night, Gleason," said the
disappointed robbers, moving to the sliding
door. "We hope the company won't dis-
charge you for sleeping at your post. Of
course we are disappointed—we expected to
make a big haul to-night."

The next moment they sprang from the
car, and the messenger heard a prolonged
whistle.

Then he saw the bell-ropes moving, and
the train fast returned to its usual speed.

He fell back into his chair completely
mystified. He could not imagine who had
robbed the safes, whose empty pockets
stared at him from one corner of the car.

His thoughts were suddenly interrupted
by the conductor, who bounded into his
presence.

"They did it, eh? Money all gone!
Curse the fiends! They had a man on
each platform, masked and armed. How
much did they get? They came on board
as passengers."

"Not a dollar," said Gleason.

The conductor looked at the safes, and
then at the man whom he seemed to regard
as mad.

"Where is the money then?"

"I don't know."

The train was stopped, and as the mes-
senger had told his story, search for the
packages began.

It came to an abrupt and happy termi-
nation. The engineer placed the lost valu-
ables into Gleason's hands.

"Bob, the fireman, saw you climb on to
the coal in the tender, and then you stuffed
all these envelopes into one corner. When
you went back into your car we pulled you
out, and intended to keep 'em for you till
we got to Grafton. Why, you had your
eyes open, but Bob and me knew you were
in a waking trance."

Thus spoke the engineer, and the reader
may imagine with what thankfulness the
messenger received the envelopes not one of
whose original number was missing.

I do not know whether the robbers ever
learned the story of the missing valuables,
but I do know that since that night George
Gleason has not been a somnambulist.

THE FIGHTING AT PITTSBURG,
U. S. A.

THE LATE RAILROAD RIOTS.
(From the Pittsburgh Papers.)

The scenes in which the Philadelphia
troops took such a prominent and active
part form a chapter of surpassing interest.

The writer mingled freely with them yes-
terday afternoon, and found them to be,
officers and privates, all gentlemen. They
are a fine-looking lot of men, and without
exception deeply regret the blood which
they caused. But they claim that they
couldn't help it. They came to this city
in obedience to orders from Adjutant-
General Latta, and when here were obliged
of course to do as ordered. The soldiers
arrived at the Union Depot about half-past
1 o'clock on Saturday afternoon. They
comprised the First Division, under com-
mand of Major-General R. M. Brinton.

There are not over five hundred soldiers
who belong to the Division here.

NO ORDER TO FIRE GIVEN.

The soldiers were subjected to jibes and
insults continually, after they had gotten
within ear-shot of the assembling-place of
the strikers, but their orders were to pay
no attention whatever to jeers, or anything
of that sort, but to keep cool and collected,
and obey the commands of their officers.

The assemblage of people not only refused
to budge, but the cries and hisses at the
soldiers were renewed. General Brinton
talked to the people, and begged them, so
he says, to keep away or that some of them
would get hurt. He told them that his
men had been ordered to come to this city
to perform an ugly duty, and that they
would have to do it, no matter what it
cost. His expostulations were unheeded.

THE BARRAGE COMMENCED.

The General directed his troops to fire
beyond the crowd and clear a passage way.
The men in the crowd caught both of the bar-
rages and attempted to wrench the guns
from the soldiers. It seems as though it
was feared that bloodshed was to follow,
and that no exertions on the part of the
officers or patience by the soldiers would
avert it. Finally a Sergeant in Company
B of one of the regiments was shot, and
several of the privates were struck with
car coupings, stones, etc. Then a soldier,
without orders, fired, and his example was
imitated by others. The first firing done
was by Company A, of the First Regiment,
and then a general fusillade from the whole
division followed. General Brinton and
General Pearson both unite in saying,
emphatically, that no order to open fire was
given. It was the spontaneous action of
the troops, resulting largely, doubtless,
from nervousness and fear at being placed
in a position to which they were not accus-
tomed, and which seemed to promise dan-
ger if delay was not made. The soldiers
were promptly ordered to cease firing, and
were chiefly directed up the hill, above the
railroad track, and it was effective both in
the way of killing and wounding persons
and dispersing the crowd. It was unfor-
tunate that so many innocent persons were
killed. The hillside was black with people,
and the bullets took fearful effect among
them. At least eight were killed and
twelve or fifteen wounded, some fatally.

The bullets tore great holes in some of
the bodies that an impression got abroad
that one of the Gatling guns had been dis-
charged, but General Brinton denies that
report, and says the cannon was not fired
once on Saturday evening.

STATIONED ON THE SIDE OF THE HILL

were detachments of the Fourteenth and Nin-
teenth Regiments of the city. One of the
latter, Jacob Newmaster, was killed by the
Philadelphians. This, combined with the
fact that many others narrowly escaped,
and that many of the soldiers of both reg-
iments were in sympathy with the cause of
the strikers, but not of the mob, led large
numbers of the Philadelphia troops to leave
the field. Some of them vowed that they
would not fight to pay down workmen's
wages. The departure of these men left the East-
ern soldiers pretty much by themselves.

Mrs. E. Keener, who was standing on the
hillside with a baby in her arms, was struck
by a bullet, which killed her child and in-
flicted a severe wound upon her. A little five-
year-old girl and her life almost completely

born away by a bullet. The wound, from
the effect of which she soon died, is such a
terrible one that it is difficult to believe
it was inflicted by a bullet. A laborer, on
his way home from work, while walking
up the hill with his tin bucket in his hand,
shot in the back of the head. He fell dead.
When found his body was almost rigid, and
his hand clutched the bucket with such a
grip that it could hardly be loosed. He
never knew what hurt him. Two men
were standing on the hillside talking. They
were men spectators and strangers to each
other. They heard the volley of muske-
try. One of them looked to see what it
was about, and then turned him lying
dead at his feet. The bullet-hole in his
head needed no explanation. A little boy,
half a mile away, was shot and so seriously
wounded as to endanger his life.

TROOPS CONSIDERABLY NERVOUS.

Notwithstanding many of the Philadel-
phia troops were old soldiers, some of them
having served in the Rebellion, they exhib-
ited considerable trepidation out at Twenty-
eighth street. An officer says that he saw
dozens of them shoot straight up into the
air. He didn't know, of course, whether it
was through a dislike for shedding blood,
or from fear, but he rather believed it was
the result of being brought face to face
with an unfamiliar danger. This fight
took place about five o'clock in the evening.
In spreading about the city, the news
couldn't have been dispensed by the wind.
The wildest excitement followed, and the
most of staying away from the scene of
danger, thousands of men and boys flocked
to the scene of it. The side and summit
of the hill looking upon Twenty-eighth
street grew blacker than ever with men
and women, but fortunately no further
shooting took place. We had almost writ-
ten fighting instead of shooting, but in this
case about all the fighting was done on one
side. The firing of the soldiers dispersed
the crowd and gave them possession of the
railroad track. This they held until about
seven o'clock, when General Pearson or-
dered General Brinton to retire with his men
into the round house of the Pennsylvania
railroad. The populace was growing so
excited, threats of executing vengeance on
the Philadelphians were so general; men
unthinking and reckless; and ready for
any deed of desperation, were arming by
hundreds. All this could not but have been
known to General Pearson, and they are
doubtless the considerations that induced
him to give the above order. He was
thoughtful of the safety of the troops,
and selected the round house as in his
opinion the most eligible place to defend
and the one which promised most security.

RIGHT IN THE ROUND HOUSE.

With the coming of darkness the soldiers
marched into the round house, General
Pearson accompanying them, together with
Captain E. Y. Breck, of Hutchinson's Bat-
tery, two of his guns and several of his
men. It was one of the most desperate
night scenes men ever passed. The office
of the outer depot, on Liberty street, front-
ing Twenty-eighth street, were transformed
into headquarters. The round house above
these offices, and the machine-shop and
round-house below them, were taken pos-
session of and guarded by the rank and
file. The two Gatling guns and the pair
of cannon from Hutchinson's Battery, the
latter loaded with canister, were placed in
advantageous positions to sweep all the
entrances. Cooped up in these houses,
the military were almost completely cut
off from communication with any person out-
side, or from the headquarters of Adjutant-
General Latta, which was the Union Depot.
But they held their ground until eight
o'clock this morning, without the loss by
death or the injury of a single man. Men
swarmed by thousands from all sections
of the city to the locality where the
troops were entrenched, with the inten-
tion on the part of a majority of them of
massacring the entire division. But it is
always the case that unorganized effort
fails to accomplish anything against dis-
cipline, so that all the efforts of the
rioters to dislodge the soldiers or kill them
proved ineffective. The officers in the
headquarters, where the gas was kept lit,
were the special targets of rifle-men outside,
who kept pouring bullets inside, but with
no other effect than to rattle the windows
and walls. Everything moved along quietly
enough until toward the middle of the
night, when the rioters began to get bol-
derous in their demonstrations. Rumors,
as numerous as they were varied, about
what had been done and what was being
done, were circulated in all parts of the
city, but most of them proved incorrect.
By twelve o'clock the rioters who had es-
caped the gun-shops in the city began to col-
lect about the round house, on which they
opened a vigorous and persistent fire. The
number of bullets they used in this way
was wonderful.

TRYING TO BREAK IN.

The mob made an attempt to break in
the gates, and overwhelm the troops by
force of numbers, but was successfully re-
sisted. Then the rioters resorted to a new
and better dodge, which the good judgment
and discretion of the commanding officers
only rendered unavailing. They got three
cars on the tracks of the Allegheny Valley
Railroad, which ran in front of the depot
offices and round-houses. One of these
cars was loaded with gain, one with whis-
key, and the third with oil. It was the
intention to set fire to these cars and then
run them down in front of the quarters, to
which they would undoubtedly have been
driven that came down, propelled by its
own weight on a descending grade, was
full of gain. It was in flames, and looked
ominous as it rolled toward its destination.
Opening the yard gates, in compliance with
an order from General Brinton, who saw
that prompt action was necessary to save
them from great danger, some of the
soldiers leaped out in the faces of the
rioters, and threw several pieces of lumber
on the rails for the purpose of hurling the
cars from the track. Singular as it may
seem, the car broke the lumber and passed
on. Then the soldiers rolled several car-
wheels out and rolled them upon the track.
The next that came sailing down was a
burning car of whiskey. It struck the
wheels and was hurled over into the street,
directly in front of the mob. But both
the car and the gain were still burning.
It was absolutely necessary to extinguish
them, or the rioters would have accomplished
their object. Getting a line of hose, the
militia attached it to a plug in one of
the buildings, and soon had a stream of
water playing on the burning cars. They
extinguished the fire in a few minutes,
greatly to the disappointment of those who
had arranged this scheme, who could do
nothing but look on and curse, which they
did liberally. The holding of the hose
and the passing of obstructions on the track
were attended with great danger. The ri-
oters kept preparing error at the soldiers,

but none of the latter was hit. There
must have been poor marksmanship dis-
played at this place on Saturday night, and
"poor ammunition" wasted than was ever
before done in the same space of time.

ATTEMPT TO GREAT DANGER.

But the greatest danger of all was yet to
come, and that was the flaming car of
petroleum. Had the rioters succeeded in
getting it where they did the others, water
would have been of no account in quenching
it. It has been often demonstrated in this
city that in an oil conflagration of any
extent but little reliance can be placed upon
water.

The soldiers saw the car approaching;
but oh! thanks to a kind fate, it
jumped the track before it had got close
enough to endanger the safety of the
military quarters. General Brinton didn't
approach a particle of trouble from any
other cause than fire. He knew that he
could hold the round-house against any
unorganized force that could be brought
against him. He was also well aware of the
fact that nothing but some cold dislodge-
ment. His fears of fire were well founded,
for when he finally retreated from the outer
depot, it was only when compelled to do so
by the insufferable heat. The burning
car was followed about 2 o'clock in the
morning by an attempt to bombard the
round-house. The rioters had obtained a
cannon from some place, it is supposed
from Knapp's Battery, and stationed it in
Liberty street, so as to sweep the head-
quarters and one of the round-houses. It
was loaded with railroad spikes and coupl-
ing-irons, and had it ever been discharged,
would have had an effect terrible to con-
template. General Brinton sent out a
company of men to the crowd, but was
unable to at first ascertain what it was
about. Finally the rioters parked, and
looking from among them he saw the
yawning mouth of a cannon. This was an
anomaly he had hardly thought of. It was
an emergency where the loss of a moment
might have brought down great destruction
on their heads. The mob was within
speaking distance. Stepping to a window,
he hailed the crowd (this is the General's
own story) and said that he would shoot
the first man that attempted to fire it. He
warned them away and told them he was
in earnest. It was a case of either death
to them or death to him and his men.
Stationing twenty men at a window, he
gave them orders to shoot at the first at-
tempt to fire that cannon. He told them
to aim low and well and to waste no
ammunition. The General's orders were
disregarded. A crowd of the rioters step-
ped up to discharge the weapon and the
soldiers fired. They had obeyed orders
and a number wounded. The rioters
all aimed low, and the mob were
killed and a number wounded. The rioters
fired, have created the slightest excitement
or produced the least confusion. The
Philadelphia men are soldiers and gentlemen,
simply obeyed the orders given them, and
regret very much that the obedience of
these orders on Saturday caused bloodshed.
They are as steady and precise as regulars,
and for no other officer could ask or care
to have better support. The round-house
was not evacuated till the men were suffi-
ciently cooled from the smoke, and they retired
in most excellent order. The total of casu-
alties during the night was one man wound-
ed in the hand and another in the arm, and
both returned to duty after their wounds
were dressed. I know this to be correct,
for I was stationed near to the improvised
hospital and saw all that was going on in
it. Lastly, as to the alleged burning of
several men. My command was the last
to leave the buildings, retiring through the
carpet shop in which it is said they were
burned, and none of us saw so much as a
cannon left behind. I was all over the
buildings several times to see if there was
any one dead man to be seen. Captain
Murphy of the Jefferson Cavalry, re-
mained till the last, and will, I am
satisfied, corroborate these statements in
every particular, and when opportunity is
given we will furnish a great deal of real
history, and sensational trash, which cannot
but injure us at home and abroad.

THE BAPTISM OF FIRE.

The Captain Brock, of Hutchinson's
Battery, referred to in the above account,
gives the following story of the night's
experience: "At some future time, when
all the facts are known, the course so
liberally bestowed upon the Philadelphia
troops, will be transferred to the civil
authorities, and possibly a portion of it to
some officers of our local military. After
the retreat into the round-house the guards
were mounted, and a most valiant watch
kept on all avenues of approach. Several
times during the night attacks were made,
and were quickly repulsed by the sentries
alone. No general firing was permitted at
any time, and a shot was fired from the
most dreaded Gatling guns, either on
Saturday or Sunday night. They with
two guns of my battery, shot with canis-
ter, were kept ready for a grand attack our
spy reported was to be made, but, it
is needless to say, never was made.
The only demonstration worth mention-
ing was when the mob placed one of the
guns stolen from the armory in position
on Liberty street, and endeavored
to fire it. They speedily retired when
opposed on with sixty